Scarce and workmen needy, marriages are at a discount.

This is always shown by the Registrar-Generals' returns.

These returns for the quarter which ended June 30 show

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Gistributed by the hogshead and punch by the pailfull,

The strength assigned to Omer Pasha's army distributed by the hogshead and punch by the pailfull,

The strength assigned to Omer Pasha's army distributed by the hogshead and punch by the pailfull,

The strength assigned to Omer Pasha's army distributed by the hogshead and punch by the pailfull, on that day were more than 40,000 in England alone, and they rejoice that Parliamentary reform has entitled having increased from a little more than 80,000 in the spring quarter of 1842, or an increase of fully one-third regard the voting for members of Parliament as an indi-

The importance of agricultural statistics is beginning uncertainty exists, not only as respects foreign produce, but also in regard to that of our own soil. We neither know what we have at home, nor, consequently, how much we shall want from abroad, and if we did know the what we wanted the readiest and the cheapest. Mr. has been made to obtain the necessary information from a single county, Hampshire. This attempt has, in the outset, alarmed some of the farmers, who (as ignorant as their laborers) imagined that Government wished to know the exact amount of each man's stock, the extent of his the condition of the Metropolitan Corporation warrants cultivation, and the produce of his crops, either with the view of taxing them or their productions. Lord Asu-BURTON has published a letter to the farmers, in which he has endeavored to prove the utter groundlessness of their fears, and to show them that both their pecuniary and their political interests are likely to be promoted by ready and accurate compliance with the requirements of Gov-

We have been lately engaged in examining the ancient records of a small incorporated borough town in the north of England. The penmanship of these venerable documents is of nearly every possible description, and in most cases very difficult to decipher; the phraseology quaint and obsolete; the orthography arbitrary and curiously capricious. We have had on one page to discover the word seven in the barbarous combination seayvyuge, and in the next to disencumber it from the disguise of essevinen. The simple postulate if has been metamorphosed into gyffe, and we have discovered household in the cockneyism ouseold. The ink spread over these antiquated papers was in many places most brilliantly and intensely black, although it had been used, in some instances, more than three centuries; and the paper was as thick and strong as parchment, rough in surface, and of a yellow tinge. Now, perhaps our readers will say, what is all this to us? If so, we reply that the documents in question record the doings of the inhabitants of the good old town of St. Botolph from the year 1535 to the present time; and that St. Betolph, under the more modern appellation of Boston, was the god-mother, if not the mother, of your splendid capital of New England; that from the immediate neighborhood of St. Botolph several of the most eminent of the Pilgrim Fathers took their departure for their Western homes: that within and around St. Botolph repose the remains of the ancestors of many of New England's most renowned early sons; that the ancient dwellings of some of them are yet matter of tradition, and even of record; and that the venerable documents over which we have been pouring record their acts, and give us no faint idea of their modes of thinking and feeling. Are we not justified in saying a few words about them? In another point of view also we think that the subject

is a very interesting one. We have had before us a statement of the mode in which municipal elections were conducted in 1553; we have just seen the circumstances attending them in 1853. Three entire centuries have intervened between them. Henry VIII. incorporated the town in 1545; he appointed the first Aldermen and Common Councillors, and gave them the power to supply vacancies as they occurred through death or any other cause. Thus the corporation was a perpetual and self-existing one, and so it continued until the reform act of 1831, to which time the people of Boston had no more to do with the election of their municipal officers than they had with that of the Khan of Tartary. In 1853 about twelve hundred of the inhabitants of

Boston voted in the choice of Common Councillors. This body, eighteen in number, elect the twelve Aldermen, and the two bodies, in joint ballot, elect the Mayor. In fact, the householders of the town now elect the corporation, with as near an approach to universal suffrage as is perhaps practicable. We, however, must beg leave to doubt whether the change has not introduced more evidence that they were not fit to guide themselves.

So much for the municipal elections of the present day, and we are afraid that the electors of Boston are a fair the Pacific, and the ports of South America, both on the specimen of those of the Kingdom at large. We will now Atlantic and the Pacific, have all sent ships and cargoes gay a few words about the Parliamentary elections.

Common Councillors of Boston returned the members lonies are decreasing. The addition to the population of of Parliament for the borough, without consulting any of Melbourne is continued at the rate of one thousand five the inhabitants of the town upon the subject. The elec- hundred to two thousand a week, and scarcely one of the tion, however, had frequently a more limited choice than emigrants, male or female, well educated or a mere lathis, for in several instances the Lord Treasurer Bun- borer, but finds immediate employment. Notwithstand-LEIGH nominated one member and the Earl of Lincoln or ing this increase of hands, the rates of labor are increas-Lord Willoudhuy the other. In 1628 the election was ing. If disappointment overtakes a few, it can neither be thrown into the hands of the freemen, as they were called, general nor permanent; and Australia must be a great same fate? And how many of all ranks must have been of the borough; but these freemen were few in number and a growing and a rich market for the products of and not influential in position or character, so that one Europe. The revenue is increasing very rapidly. In or both nominations still really remained in the hands of Victoria, in the year which ended June, 1852, it was the corporation or of the patrons of that body. Occa- £714,679; in that which ended June, 1853, it was smong the electors, and they successfully resisted dic- are about two hundred and forty thousand inhabitants in better than a close borough until the reform act of 1831. per head. Then something approaching to household suffrage was We find in a daily paper the following particulars of obtained, and the question arises, how has it worked? the vessels which are preparing to enter outwards from Alas for the cause of progress! Too many of the elec- G tors regard the election as a saturnalia; too many of them are unable to resist fair words and corrupting pro- | F mises; too many of them have no higher notion of an electoral suffrage than that it is a sort of privilege or of property which they have the right to make the most of and to sell to the best advantage; and consequently Lord *** and Sir ** ** are just as influential in the borough as Lord Burleigh and the Earl of Lincoln were in Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is true that the Mayor and Burgesses of the earlier period, besides returning the two nembers which the two noblemen recommended, frequently made them presents of "two fat oxen," "twenty fat wethers," a pipe of wine, a "keg of sturgeon," and oysters and wild fowls in abundance; and for these the Mayor and Burgesses received in return licenses (perfect monepolies) to export grain and to purchase wool and other productle means of exclusive trading. But it is following synopsis of the belligerent movements on also true that in these latter days, when Boston boasts the Danube : that it is a free borough and returns the men of its choice, bribery of a more degrading nature carries the day; the pallties, is separated from Bulgaria, the northernmost purity, both as respects the electors and the elected, is which flows between the two territories from west to east. purity, both as respects the electors and the elected, is much a decideratum as ever. We shall be charged, we ear, with illiberality, and taxed with being caposed to being at the western and that of Brailow at the eastern he extension of the elective franchise and the enjoyment extremity of the dividing river. On the right bank lie f political rights. We shall be asked why the posses-Ion of these rights work so well in new Boston and so ill and Boston? and numerous other accusations may be

rought and questions asked. To all of them we have only one answer. The condion of the two places is as different in respect to their oral, social, and political capabilities as it is in regard their commercial importance, their wealth, and their telligence. The people of old Boston in general-almber of those who cannot read and write—are not a mber of those who cannot read and write—are not a of inking people; the little education which they have re-

them to become patriotically drunk pro bono publico; they usual.

The deaths have also been fewer than vidual right, and not a public duty, and they hold that the best use they can make of that right is to sell it to the best use they can make of that right is to sell it to the best use they can make of that right is to sell it to the best bidder. Now, how is it with the electors of new ments at Brailow we have heard little more, but the pasthe best bidder. Now, how is it with the electors of new to be readily and widely acknowledged, now that so much Boston? The inhabitants of old Boston have never had Boston? The inhabitants of old Boston have never had and subsequently at Rahova, Rustchuk, and Turtuka any political education; the boys of new Boston have been also. We have no accurate information of these proreceiving it from their infancy, and the men of new Bos- ceedings, but it appears that at Turtukai the Ottomans ton abide by the teachings of their boyhood, and properly estimate and use the privileges they enjoy. Universal latter, we should not know where to turn so as to find suffrage is with you a birthright, and is prized as such; but it is a gift to the people of England, who, at least as CARDWELL has taken up the subject, and an experiment far as the present generation is concerned, know not its value, nor are likely, we fear, to teach their children how to use it.

We are sorry to find that the evidence taken in London before the Commissioners appointed to inquire respecting much which we have said, and proves that Boston is not alone in some of the comings short to which we have alluded.

Lord PALMERSTON has lately won so many "golder opinions" that it is rather late to be surprised at any novelty and brilliancy which he may manifest; but it is a surprise to many people and a novelty to all to see his Lordship entering into a controversy with the Scotch Church, and winning victories there as easily and as com. pletely as in other regions of conflict. The Presbytery of Edinburgh wished to arrange for the holding a general fast in consequence of the cholera, and wrote to Lord PALMERSTON upon the subject. The following is the reply

"WHITEHALL, OCTOBER 19, 1853.

"Sir: I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting, on behalf of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, to be informed whether it is proposed to appoint a day on national fast on account of the visitation of the cholera and to state that there can be no doubt that manifesta ions of humble resignation to the Divine Will and sincere acknowledgments of human unworthiness are never more appropriate than when it has pleased Providence to afflict mankind with some severe visitation; but it does not appear to Lord Palmerston that a national fast would suitable to the circumstances of the present moment. "The Maker of the Universe has established certain laws of nature for the planet in which we live, and the weal or woe of mankind depends upon the observance or the neglect of those laws. One of these laws connects health with the absence of those gaseous exhalations which proceed from overcrowded human beings or from decomposing substances, whether animal or vegetable; and those same laws render sickness the almost inevitable consequence of exposure to those noxious influences. But it has at the same time pleased Providence to place it within the power of man to make such arrangements as will prevent or disperse such exhalations so as to renem harmless, and it is the duty of man to attend to those laws of nature, and to exert the faculties which Pro-

vidence has thus given to man for his own welfare.
"The recent visitation of cholera, which has for the moment been mercifully checked, is an awful warning given to the people of this realm that they have too much neglected their duty in this respect, and that those persons with whom it rested to purify towns and cities, and to prevent or remove the causes of disease, have not been sufficiently active in regard to such matters. Lord Palmerston would therefore suggest that the best course which the people of this country can pursue to deserve that the further progress of the cholera should be stayed will be to employ the interval that will clapse between the present time and the beginning of next spring in planning and executing measures by which those portions of their towns and cities which are inhabited by the poorest classes, and which, from the nature of things, must most need purification and improvement, may be freed from those causes and sources of contagion which, if allowed to remain, will infallibly breed pestilence and be fruitful it death, in spite of all the prayers and fastings of a united but inactive nation. When man has done his utmost for his own safety, then is the time to invoke the blessing of Heaven to give effect to his exertions.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant, " HENRY FITZBOY." This letter excited a good deal of sensation among the nembers of the Presbytery; it was characterized as "unworthy of any Christian Government or Governor," and it was decided that the document should not be engrossed, more probably exaggerated than otherwise. For the ciubut that it should be kent in retentis.

One of the great events of the week is the arrival of a screw steamship from Port Phillip in sixty-four days, than enough of venality, corruption, and immorality to beating the overland Australian mail; thus, practically, neutralize any good which might arise from the town bringing Australia nearer to England than ever. Among having become what is called an open corporation. Cer- the great mass of information about Australia brought tainly during the late election we beheld more drunken- by this vessel, nothing is more noticeable than the extent Turks had marched to encounter them at Kalafat. It is ness, brawling, and brutal degradation of humanity than of its trade. Some persons seem to suppose that this now asserted that this force, which was under the comwe ever before witnessed, and are quite ready to believe, trade is confined to England, and if losses should arise mand of General Dannenberg, numbered between 30,000 what was generally and openly asserted, that more than from it that they would fall upon England. The tables of half of the electors might have been bought for a quart imports at Melbourne, however, show that very little more of ale each. We were indeed led to think that, although | than half of them were direct from Great Britain. For the mass of mankind are not born with saddles upon the second quarter of 1853 the whole amount was their backs whereon the other portion might mount and £4,115,223, out of which only £2,179,994 were from ride and govern them, it would have been very nearly as Great Britain. The next largest imports were from other well for the general good of the world if they had been parts of Australia, (nearly £1,000,000,) which carry on so ornamented; for the mass of the Boston electors gave a large coasting trade with Victoria. After which come the United States, the imports from which exceed £550,000. Sweden, France, Portugal, China, India, the islands in to Melbourne. It is of importance also to remark that From the year 1552 to 1628 the Mayor, Aldermen, and neither the gold nor any of the other products of the co-

cionally, however, a spirit of independence infused itself | £2,450,235, having increased more than three-fold. There tation. In general, however, Boston was not very much the colony, so that the revenue is rather more than £10

no resono amen are brob	mring to	enter outhorn	S TY
ravesend for Australia di	aring the	present month	:
No. of	Vessels.	Aggregate to	nna
or Victoria			
New South Wales			
Hobart Town			
Launceston	4		1,4
Adelaide			
Western Australia	2	****************	1,4
New Zealand	5		2,2

78... The corresponding statement for the previous month showed a total of 114 vessels, or 67,717 tons; for September 118 vessels, and for August 96 vessels. We have here evidence of a decided decrease.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

The London Times of the 10th instant gives th

Wallachia, the southernmost of the Danubian Princi-Both banks of the Danube are studded with strong for Widdin, Rahova, Nicopolis, Sistova, Rustchuk, Turtukai,

Silistria, and some others.

On the left bank stand Kalafat, opposite Widdin, Kalarache, opposite Rahova; Tourno, opposite Nicopolis; and Giurgevo, opposite Rustchuk; but the places on the former bank are much stronger and more important than those on the latter. The headquarters of the Russian army of occupation were at Bucharest, the capital of Wal lachia, about equidistant from the two points of Glurgevo and Turtukai, but Prince Gortschakoff had garrison telligence. The people of old Boston in general—alough the public schools have very much reduced the fat and Giurgevo. In what strength they were thus post-

been a more correct estimate than that formed of the other side.

menced offensive operations; and the first intelligence re sage of the river was effected in some force at Widdin, crossed in greater strength than at Widdin, while at the other point their numbers were small. At Kalafat and Giurgevo, opposite Widdin and Rustchuk, respectively, there were or had been Russian garrisons. That at Kalafat, we presume, must have been withdrawn before the landing of the Turks, for it does not seem that their lodgment in this place was attended by seem that their lodgment in this place was attended by any fighting, but at Giurgevo there was apparently struggle of some severity. This at least is the interpre tation we should put upon the "rumor," announced by the telegraph from Vienna, that "Giurgevo was taken by storm." If this should be verified, it will probably mean that the Turks, on crossing at this point, found a Russian garrison in the place, which they attacked and defeated. At Turtukai there was no fort or garrison on the opposite bank, and the Ottomans on landing at Oltenitza threw up intrenchments for themselves.

It thus appears that the Turks must have crossed the river at not fewer than four distinct points, and have car-ried into the Danubian Principalities between 30,000 and 40,000 men. The division which crossed at Widdin, and which now occupies Lesser Wallachia, is said to be 12,000 strong, and that at Oltenitza, in a direct road to the Russian headquarters, about 18,000. Besides these, 4,000 are reported to be at Kalarache, and 2,000 "in front" of Giurgevo. This latter expression signifies that they have in favor of the Turks. We presume that the word "detaken post upon an island in the Danube with the intention of crossing at that point; but, if the intelligence re-specting the "storm" of Giurgeve be correct, the opera-tion thus projected must have been already performed, though with a force, it would seem, of only 2,000 men. it simply means that a pitched battle, something more Altogether the strength of the Turks on the left bank can than a rapid assault or skirmish, has taken place at Kracarcely exceed 40,000; but, as Omer Pasha had unloubtedly half as many more under his command, it

on for some surprise. It was at first reported, and apparently with some plausibility, that their main body was advancing from Bucharest towards Krajova and Kalafat, with the view of encountering what then seemed to be the main body of the Turks. It was further added, also remarks: with much likelihood, that a decisive combat was im-

pending.
This, however, was on the 28th ultimo, whereas we have now received intelligence up to the 4th of this month, which brings no tidings of any such encounter, but, on the contrary, appears to leave the Turks in quiet possession of Lesser Wallachia, though their strength there is set at only 12,000 men. At Oltenitza, it is true, the Turkish division was attacked "as soon as it was seen." Perlof is said to have fallen upon them, and to have engaged them, first with artillery and afterwards with the ayonet, so severely that the conflict lasted twenty-eight maintained their positions, is a fact in some degree explained by the circumstance that the Russians had but 9,000 against 12,000. But how came such a disparity of force occur within so short a distance of the Russian head quarters? If the battle really lasted twenty-eight hours. here was ample time for reinforcements to come up. W read, it is true, that Prince Gortschakoff had recently moved from Bucharest to Statina in order to meet the Turks advancing from Widdin; but, in this case, how is it that no account is given of his operations in that quarter?

If the Ottomans in Lesser Wallachia had been crushed by the main body of the Russian army we could understand the successes of other divisions lower down the river, and the smallness of the force at the command of General Perlof: but it is difficult, with the present information, to discover where the Russian army is. The Turks appear to have accomplished their objects with 12,000 men at Kalafat, with 4,000 at Kalarache, with 2,000 at Giurgevo, and with no more than 18,000 at Oltenitza, whereas the Russian army of 150,000, or by the smallest accounts of 60,000 men, makes no show at all. With the exception, indeed, of General Periof's de-tachment and of a body of cavalry numbering some 2,500 near Kalafat-in all little more than 10,000 men-we have no account at all of any of the Czar's battalions. It must be remembered, too, that as far as inaccuracy of reports is concerned the errors are not likely to be fav

difficulty we must wait more complete intellige The same journal thus resumes the subject on the following day:

We observed yesterday that no accounts were furnished body, which at the first passage of the Danube by the and 40,000 men, and that it was in position between Krajova and Slatina, so as to intercept the route from

Kalafat to Bucharest. The Turks, we were also told by the latest despatches, were occupying Lesser Wallachia—that is to say, the out Kalafat-with 12,000 men; but as this was evidently the chief point at which the Danube was to be crossed, it is probable that the force referred to had received constant angmentation from the other bank of the stream. Indeed, it was expressly mentioned that "large bodies" of Turkish troops were concentrated round Widdin, the fort opposite to Kalafat; and all these could of course be brought over without much difficulty when the passage of the river had been once secured.

Now, whether the Russians advanced to attack the

Turks, or the Turks in marching up the country encountered the Russians, we are not fully informed; but it is between these two armies that " the battle" reported must apparently have been fought. Nor can we have any loubt that it proved disastrous to the Russian troops. We are, it is true, merely told that "fourteen superio Russian officers were killed," and that "the Russians were retreating upon Bucharest;" but these intimations, correct, convey volumes of intelligence. If fourteer uperior officers were killed, how many inferior officers and w many men must have shared, in all probability, the wounded? Those acquainted with the rules of military calculations would construct a fearful list of casualtie from the unit given in the despatch. In the affair at Oltenitza, for instance, though no "superior officer" was reported killed and only six wounded, the total numbers those placed hors du combat seem to have exceeded seven hundred. Nevertheless, this battle must have been fought and won, if we are to accept the present accounts strictly, by some 12,000 Turks against 30,000 or 40,000 No doubt the 12,000 Turks at Kalafat had been reinforced, and perhaps largely, from the troops concentrated at Widdin; but it seems hardly probable, on any supposition, that they could have been raised to a strength equalling that of the Russians. Omar Pasha had some 65,000 or 70,000 men in Bulgaria. Of these he had already carried, according to reports, 24,000 across the river, viz. 18,000 at Oltenitza, 4,000 at Kalarache, and 2,000 at Giurgevo. He was also menacing other points of the stream, and 12,000 of his best troops had been established at Kalafat.

This accounts for some 40,000 of his army; so that not ore than 25,000 or thereabouts would remain to be deed, no accounts yet received rate it at so high a strength, whereas the Russians are plainly set at between 30,000 and 40,000, with strong cavalry and artillery. We wait with some ouriosity for the details of so remarkable

The following is the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, declaring war against the Ottoman Empire. It does not display that reluctance to fight, that dread of war, which has been attributed to him: "By the grace of God, we, Nicholas the First, Emperor

and Autocrat of all the Russias:
"By our manifesto of the 14th of June of the present rear we informed our faithful and well-beloved subjects of the motives which made it incumbent on us to demand from the Ottoman Porte inviolable guaranties in favor of the Orthodox Church. We at the same time announced to them that all our efforts to bring the Porte, by means f amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity, and to faithful observance of treaties, had remained fruitless; and that, consequently, we deemed it indispensable to order our troops to advance into the principalities of the Danube; but in adopting that measure we still entertained the hope that the Ports would confess its errors, and would resolve to give satisfaction to our just reclamations. Our expectations have been deceived. It is in vain, also, that the great Powers of Europe have endeavored by their schortations to shake the blunt obstinacy of the Ottober 14th, and from Burmah to September 17.

We do not find in the news any confirmation of the Society of the Ottober 14th, and from Burmah to September 17.

We do not find in the news any confirmation of the Society of the Clark Stevens, a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, and one of the early pioneers in the settlement of Montpelier, (Vt.) died in that place on the 20th interpretations have been deceived. It is in vain, also, that the great Powers of Europe have endeavored by their settlement of the subject is a report, not in the find in the news any confirmation of the that nature can desire.

Clark Stevens, a distinguished member of the Society of Montpelier, (Vt.) died in that place on the 20th interpretations to shake the blunt obstinacy of the Ottober 14th, and from Burmah to September 17.

We do not find in the news any confirmation of the that nature can desire.

Clark Stevens, a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, and one of the early pioneers in the settlement movement against the English in the East. On the contraction of Montpelier, (Vt.) died in that place on the 20th interpretations to shake the blunt obstinacy of the Ottober 14th, and from Burmah to September 17.

We do not find in the news any confirmation of the that nature can desire.

Clark Stevens, a distinguished member of the Society of Montpelier, (Vt.) died in that place on the 20th interpretations to shake the blunt obstinct of the contractions against the English in the East. On the contraction of Montpelier, (Vt.) died in the nature can desire.

weddings. It is well known that when work is abundant and people comfortable weddings increase; when work is abundant people comfortable weddings increase; when work is abundant as stationed at various points on the Danube, and some revolutionists of all countries. The Porte has commenced guinary combat of the 4th took place. The Turks were little of the history of their own country, less of its instituted in the plain near the Danube and the village. The is always shown by the Registrar-Generals' returns.

This is always shown by the Registrar-Generals' returns. and to obtain from it the reparation of the offences by which it responded to our most moderate demands and to our legitimate solicitude for the defence of the orthodox faith in the East, which is also the religion of the Russian people. We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will join in the fervent prayer which we address to the Most High, that His hand may deign to bless our arms in the holy and just cause which has at all times found ardent defenders in our pious ancestors. In te, Domine, speravi, non confundar aternum.

"Done at Barskol the 20th day of October, (8d of November,) in the year of Grace 1853 and the 28th year of our reign. NICHOLAS."

LATER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The New York papers of Tuesday evening contain the details of the European news brought from Liverpool by the steamship Atlantic, the dates from London and Liverpool being to the 16th November. We copy from the Commercial Advertiser :

THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is in reality little further authentic intelligence from the Danube, and most of the known particulars of the various engagements were very clearly set forth in the extracts we gave yesterday from the London Times. There were, however, numerous and we deem exaggerated reports affoat, some of them no doubt originating from that" certain banker" at Vienna who has so adroitly used the telegraph aforetime for operating on the money market. One report, not confirmed, is that a " decisive engagement" had taken place at Krajova, and had terminated eisive" is not to be taken literally, for any "decisive" battle so early in the campaign is scarcely to be expect-

ed. Stripped of its telegraphic phraseology, we suppose it simply means that a pitched battle, something more javo, upon which place the Turkish forces were reported to be preparing to march. Another report was that in might of course be increased every day.

If we consider the movements of the Russians, as far as they have been ascertained, we shall certainly find occanot the Turks, obtained a complete victory, and that the Turks had retired across the Danube into Bulgaria. It is of course impossible to decide with confidence between such conflicting rumors. The London Times of the 15th

"In the obscurity which envelopes all these proceed and subsequently the encounter between Kalafat and Krajova have been, as we believe, correctly reported, it is exceedingly unlikely that a Russian force could have been pocentrated under the walls of Bucharest in sufficient strength and spirit to repulse the victorious troops of Omer Pacha; but, if the story of the battle in Lesser the main body of the Russians had not before been vessels themselves, as well as their cargoes, will be con-

may possess some foundation.
"Nothing is stated, however, from which we can infer what particular body or detachment of the Turks had experienced this defeat at Bucharest. As far as we can ap-

miles distant. themselves, after an encounter of even greater severity means of steamers, in which they are at liberty to transthan was at first reported, in strength of about eighteen thousand men; but whether they met with the same success at Giurgevo has not yet been learned. Giurgevo was strongly garrisoned by the Russians, and regarded by Prince Gortschakeff as a place of great importance to his just before the departure of the Atlantic : position at Bucharest. That the Turks attacked it we know, and that they even stormed it has been more than stant for Oltenitza, to chastise the Turks, having with him once reported; but no confirmation of this assertion has vet arrived.

"At neither of these points, however, was the force of the Ottomans represented as engaged. Their chief line of operations were said to lie between Kalafat the point opposite Widdin-and Krajova, so that the Turkorable to the Turks, and that the numbers with which ish commander might either advance upon the right flank of the Russians by way of Slatina, or draw their main force upon himself in Lesser Wallachia, while his other they are represented as encountering the Russians are divisions at Giurgevo and Oltenitza might march upon Bucharest, thus denuded of support. This was the al-leged position of the Ottomans. The Russians, it was said, were concentrated in strength between Krajova and Slatina, under Gen. Dannenberg, with a reserve under Prince Gortschakoff at Bucharest.

tive positions of the Kalafat division of the Turks and the Russian force under Gen. Dannenberg, and it was asserted that the latter had retired upon Bucharest with very considerable loss. On this supposition we should put but little faith in the rumor that another battle had now occurred at Bucharest, with results favorable to the Russians : for, as Gen. Dannenberg would probably have been closely followed in his retreat by the Turks from Kalafat, and these might be joined by their victorious comrades from Oltenitza, it is obviously unlikely that the successful forces in combination would be beaten by the defeated forces in combination.

"On the other hand, if the reports of the encounter in Lesser Wallachia all referred in reality to the one affair at Oltenitza, Prince Gortschakoff and General Dannenberg having again tallen with united forces on the Turks. the fortune of war may possibly have been reversed. In this case the rumor of a battle favorable to the Russians may point to the renewal of the engagement at Oltenitza by Prince Gortschakoff in person and with forces

uperior to those of the Turks. This, however, even if unfavorable in its results to Omer Pasha's troops, would hardly be decisive of the campaign; for the force of the Turks thus defeated would probably not have included more than the original dechment which had crossed from Turtukai, the main pody of the Ottomans remaining still unmolested in Lesser Wallachia. At other points, too, the Turks were reported as fortifying themselves in strong positions on the left bank of the river, and if the whole force of the Russians were required to overcome the single division at Oltenitza, the Ottomans must still be in strength enough to encounter Prince Gortschakoff, weakened as he necessa-

rily must be by the severity of this engagement. "It is not improbable, however, that this rumor of the Russian success may rest on no foundation at all, although, if Prince Gortschakoff did really, upon intelligence of the conflict at Oltenitzs, advance upon that place with all the force at his command to renew the en-counter, it is clear that we ought to expect decisive tilings either of his victory or his defeat. At present the counts of the contending forces, their commanders and their positions, are so contradictory that it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion. The Russians at Oltenitza are represented sometimes as General Perioff's and sometimes as General Dannenberg's division; and the latter commander is described in one report as being at Krajova, and in another as being at Bucharest. One anticipation of ours, it will be seen, is already verified, viz. that the superiority of the Turkish force at Oltenitza was considerably overrated.

"The very vagueness, however, of all these assump brought over. But, even supposing that as many as 20,000 of these were taken to reinforce the 12,000 at Kalafat, still the whole Turkish force thus concentrated in telligence, we are compelled to recur. It may be quite Lesser Wallachia would amount only to 32,000 men; in possible that no engagement has yet been fought of a possible that no engagement has yet been fought of a nature calculated to decide the qualities of the two armies, but it appears to us, nevertheless, that the current of all reports is against the Russians. That the Ottomans would not be impartially treated by the purveyors of such intelligence is well known, whereas all the incidents successively related tell in their favor, and the accumulated evidence becomes very appreciable, even where its component parts are slight.

"We know that the Turks crossed the Danube, and that at each point of their passage they succeeded in es-tablishing themselves either without moleculation or in dehance of attack. We know that Prince Gortschakoff did not at once assail them, as might have been expected from the commander of forces so presumptively superior. We know that at Oltenitza the Turks remained masters of the field after a conflict of great severity, and there is reason to surmise that they have been successful else-

"Perhaps better information, when it does arrive, may by qualifying some of these incidents, or balancing them by others yet unknown, improve the case of the Russians; but that this should ever have fallen into its present posi tion must still, we think, remain a proof that much misconception prevailed respecting their strength and re-sources in the Danubian Principalities."

Respecting the affair at Oltenitza, the Paris Moni

terial brought from Turtukai. The Turks made use of the batteries of that fortress with great success; they threw across the Danube, which is here about 260 toises in width, shot and shells which reached the Russians at the foot of the village situate on an elevation. Gen. Dannenberg, who directed the operations, was at a short distance from the village with his staff. Russians is estimated at 1,200 men killed or wounded. Almost all the chefe de bataillon were wounded, as well as several colonels; the great majority of the wounds were made with conical balls. Prince Gortschakoff has left for Oltenitza."

And the Paris Siecle further explains :

" On the 2d and 3d instant the Russian General Perloff endeavored in vain to prevent the Turks from establishing themselves in advance of Oltenitza, on the Wallachian side of the Danube. The Ottomans maintained their positions, and caused the Russians a loss of 600 men, among whom are 18 officers. The position of Oltenitza, situate about 38 miles from Bucharest, which is the basis of their operations in Wallachia, appeared so important to the Russian Generals that they resolved to make a fresh effort to dislodge the Turks from it. The attack was recommenced on the 4th, and continued through part of the 5th. The Russians have had 1,200 killed or wounded, and it is stated as certain that the Ottoman chasseurs, armed with the Vincennes carbines, made terrible havoc in the ranks of the officers. Almost all the commanders of corps have fallen. We will admit that we have no details on the consequences of this second engagement, but there is reason to infer that the troops of the Sultan have assumed a real attitude of superiority."

These defeats of the Russian forces tend to increase the difficulty of any settlement whatever of the quarrel except at the point of the sword, and by just so much increase the probabilities of the other European Powers being drawn into it. This is plainly indicated by the note addressed, on the 31st of October, by Count NusseL-RODE to the Governments of Europe.

It is said that on the Russian Ambassador commun cating the note to M. DROUYN L'HUYS, the French Minister, he added, in the name of the Czar, that if a single English or French ship should pass into the Black Sea he should consider it as a declaration of war.

The Russian Minister of Finance has promulgated a decree laying an embargo on Turkish vessels from and after the 22d of November. We give the important part of the notification :

"Prompted by feelings of justice, the Russian Govern ment, on its part, offers a free exit to the Turkish vessels that happen to be in her ports up to the 10th (22d) of November of this year; furthermore, if even after the expiration of this date our cruisers should fall in with ings we are unable to say what degree of probability such a statement actually carries. If the affair at Oltenitza jects of those Powers with whom Russia is in friendly intercourse, they will be permitted to proceed to their destination unmolested, and their cargoes recognised as in-violable, if the ships' documents prove that they were loaded by the abovementioned date. Further, as the Porte has not exempted the mercantile navy of Russia from the rigorous measures which are justified by the Wallachia is untrue, or, as now appears most likely, only another version of the engagement at Oltenitza, and if chant ships on the sea, and, in the event of capture, the hours. That it ended to the advantage of the Turks, who maintained their positions, is a fact in some degree explainmay possess some foundation. property, but belong to a subject of a friendly Power.

"To the navigation of merchant ships of neutral nations, even during warlike operations on the part of Rusprehend with any clearness or certainty the relative views | sia, full freedom will be allowed. Commercial craft unr positions of the two commanders, the prospects of the der neutral flags will, as heretofore, be permitted to enter campaign appeared recently to be as follows: The Turks and leave our ports at will. Beside this, in consequence had crossed the Danube at several points between Turtu- of the rupture of that general intercourse between Odessa kai and Widdin. At the former of these two places, as and Constantinople which was carried on by Russian also at Giurgevo, they were in a direct line to the Russian steamers, our Government, appreciating the importance headquarters at Bucharest, and not more than some sixty of this intercourse to trade in general, has empowered the company (Lloyd's) during the war to keep up this regu-At Oltenitza, opposite Turtukai, they had established | lar communication between Odessa and Constantinople by port not only passengers and goods, but also correspondence.

The following special despatch reached Liverpool

VIENNA, Monday, -- Gortschakoff set out on the 8th in 24,000 troops, mostly infantry. On the 11th came up with the Turks, who had come out to meet him. Sever fighting ensued, and the Russians were obliged to retreat a second time in disorder on Bucharest, having now lost in four attacks on Oltenitza not less than 3,000 men! This is authentic.

On the 9th the Turks were driven from the island oppo site Guirgers. Reinforcements came to their aid, and they immediately after retook it, and now hold it.

THE NEW NESSELRODE NOTE. The following is a full translation of the circular note transmitted by Count NESSELRODE to the diplomatic agents of Russia, an analysis of which has already appeared-"The battle reported in the telegraphic despatches of The passage of the Danube by the Turks was not known last week appeared to answer in description to the rela- at St. Petersburgh at the date of this document, as some of its expressions suffice to show :

"ST. PETERSBURGH, OCT. 19, (OCT. 31, N. s.) Sin: The efforts which we have not ceased to make for the last eight months for the arrangement of our differences with the Ottoman Porte have unfortunately been without effect to the present day. Nay, more, the situaion seems to become more aggravated each day. the Emperor offered, duving his interview with his intimate friend and ally, the Emperor Francis Joseph, fresh facilities to the Austrian Cabinet to explain the misunderstanding which attaches to the motives stated by us for rejecting the modifications which the Porte desired to introduce in the note drawn up at Vienna, the Porte, yielding, notwithstanding the counsels of the European tatives at Constantinople, to the warlike ideas and the fanaticism of the Mussulmans, has, as you will have learned, formally declared war against us.

"That rash step has, however, in nowise changed the pacific disposition of the Emperor. We still do not abanon, on that account, the resolutions announced from the beginning in our circular of the 20th of June. At that period his Imperial Misjesty declared that, in occupying provisionally the Principalities as a material security for the satisfaction he demands, he was unwilling to carry any further the measures of coercion, but rather to avoid an offensive war, so long as his dignity and his interests permitted him to do so. At the present moment, and notwithstanding the fresh provocation offered to him, the intentions of my august master remain the same.

"In possession of the material pledge which the occupation of the Principalities gives us, though still ready, in fulfilment of our promise, to evacuate them the moment that we obtain satisfaction, we shall content ourselves with maintaining our position there, remaining on the defensive so long as we are not forced to abandon the limits within which we desire to confine our action. We will await the attack of the Turks without taking the initiative of hostilities. It will then entirely depend on other Powers not to widen the limits of the war, if the Turks persist in waging it against us, and not to give to other character than that which we mean to leave That situation of expectancy does not present any obstacle to the carrying on of negotiations.

"After the declaration of war it is not to Russia that longs to seek for new expedients, or to take the initiative in overtures of conciliation. But if, when better enlightened as to its interests, the Porte will manifest a disposition to propose or to receive similar overtures, it is not the Emperor who will present any obstacles to their being taken into consideration.

Such, Monsieur, is all that, for the moment, it is permitted me to inform you of, in the uncertainty we are as to whether the Ottoman Porte will give immediate effect to the warlike project it has just adopted. Inform the Cabinet to which you are accredited of our eventual intentions. They furnish an additional proof of the desire of our august master to limit as much as possible the circle of hostilities, if they should unhappily take place, and to spare the consequences of them to the rest of NESSELBODE. Europe. Receive, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It continued to be generally circulated that Parliament will be called together at an early date. This, however, was not likely to be the case, unless yet graver events should arise. A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, the 12th ultimo.

The Bishop of Limerick (Dr. Higgin) has been pro moted to the vacant see of Derry and Rapho, and the Rev. Dr. Griffin, formerly of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to the see of Limerick.

The importation of opium into England is on the increase. In the month ending on the 10th of October the quantity imported was 36,759 pounds.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Atlantic brings dates from Hong Kong to September 27th; from Calcutta to October 4th, from Bombsy to October 14th, and from Burmah to September 17.

field against the enemy and were already within two

marches of Oorgunze. The news from Burmah is gloomy. At Rangoon and Prome affairs were in a very unsettled condition. Three Burmese chiefs had again taken the field, having with them about 10,000 men, and were within four marches of Rangoon, which place they had resolved upon attacking. The war party at Ava was believed to be in the and the brother of the King was said to be enlisting troops. Almost a famine prevailed around Prome, and the country was overrun with plunderers. It was re-ported that the English force at Rangoon was only 800

A letter from Hong Kong, dated September 27, thus speaks of the seizure of Shanghai by members of the Short Knife Society :"

Insurgency has not merely become general throughout this vast empire; it has become a trade. Under the guise of aiding the common or popular cause adventurers rushed forward, and in the name of patriotism seized all available property within reach. What was begun by a small band of patriots promises to be consummated by the powerful combination known as the Triad Associa tion, whose growing influence is unmistakably apparent, and whose numbers are daily swelled by accessions from

all classes as the only means of safety.

At the date of my last letter it was known and currently stated that about 10,000 members of the Triad Scciety were in the city of Shanghai, and it was apprehended that they would make an attack on and ultimately effect the capture of the city. The city has fallen, and is now in the hands of this society. Samgua, the chief authority, having escaped the slaughter, found refuge in the residence of the American consul, from whose residence he succeeded in making his escape. It is said that the Shanghai rebels are not acting in concert with those at Nankin; but it is more generally believed that they are in correspondence with the rebel camp, and that the capture of the city was undertaken at their direction. It is believed that several other cities have fallen, the

Triads having determined on a simultaneous movement elsewhere to strike terror into the hearts of the Imperialists before venturing to attack Pekin. The only recent accounts from the metropolis of the Empire are contained in the official notifications published in the Pekin Gazette, which afford evidence that the Emperor does not consider himself secure, although surrounded by the choicest troops from the mountain ranges, hardy warriors, better acquainted with hill warfare than the nœuvres of a campaign.

Since the 1st instant the Imperial and rebel forces have been fighting after their fashion almost daily, but as yet without any decisive results, and unless the rebels, from want of stores or owing to quarrels amongst themselves, have to give it up—not at all improbable—we do not think the Imperialists will, as they fight at present, ever take the city.

The Imperialists are now encamped to the eastward as well as to the north of the town, and number in all 10,000 men. The rebels sent out to meet them are fully as numerous and as well armed, but no close fighting ever takes place.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 10, 1853. Our domestic matter consists, in the main, of the voluminous details of the trial before the Court of Assizes of the twenty-seven persons arraigned for a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Louis Napoleon. Attempts were to be made at various places; the Hippodrome and the entrance of the Opera Comique being appointed as the most favorable. The court-room could not have contained half the multitude of applicants for admission; the table was covered with swords, pistols, books, and pamphlets seized on the individuals or at their lodgings. The reality and nature of the plot are already put beyond doubt by the evidence, which embraces circumstantial and characteristic confessions. Seventy or eighty desperadoes had confederated; and it is rendered but too probable that the general secret association to which they belonged held communication with revolutionary exiles in England. The Emperor was to be shot, his body dragged through the streets, and the Republic to be proclaimed One of the culprits-a remarkable man-when asked by the President of the Court whether he approached close to the Emperor's carriage, near the Comic Opera, answered, " Mon Dieu, yes; I was within a foot of him. only to stretch my arm and shoot him dead, but I waited for the signal, and it was given too late." This is the fourth day of the trial; the examination of witnesses will occupy the week.

All the foreign news of the day is held trivial in com-

parison with what comes from the Danubian Principali-ties. The Moniteur gives us, as from the Government, an account, briefly enough, of the engagement between the Turks and Russians; the author must be the French Consul at Bucharest, whose report was received in don from Vienna. The Moniteur limits the Turkish force to twelve thousand; the Vienna despatch says eighteen thousand; they agree as to the number of the Rus nine thousand. No information is afforded of the loss of the Turks; we are simply told that they maintained and fortified their positition. Such was their victory after three hours of brisk cannonade and charges with the

Le Pays of this day observes: "There is but one duty now for diplomacy—that of protecting the peace of Europe. War must not pass the limits of Turkey. The Porte has the merit of refusing aid from the political refugees scattered in West Europe. She refuses all offers from revolutionary characters; she eschews either a religious or a revolutionary war; peace is indispensable for the western nations; it must be preserved." According to a letter which the Journal des Debats of this day publishes, from its distinguished correspondent at Constanti-nople, the fleets had not appeared before that city on the 27th ultimo. The Turkish triumphs on the Asiatic border were fabulous

The Paris Bourse will be amusingly puzzled this afternoon. On Tuesday stocks "shot upwards," as a suspension of hostilities and a Congress of the great Powers at London were certain. Yesterday they fell again; the battle within fifteen leagues of Bucharest was ann Now, a new Russian manifesto is epitomized by the telegraph ; the Czar is about to wield his military strength in good earnest; he will defy France and Great Britain, being sure of Germany. There has been Punic faith from the beginning, and most of it not on the side of Russia. Diplomacy, French and English, has overreached itself, and fallen into a predicament for which it was not pre pared.

Our recent advices from Spain comprise the death of MENDIZABAL, often the most influential and able memb of the Spanish cabinet and the cortes. His biography, if faithfully prepared for the world, will abound with lar traits of character, vicissitudes of fortune, and rare personal adventures. I enjoyed his acquaintance for a considerable time in this capital. I use the term enjoyed emphatically, because his cast of mind and face, and whole man, indeed, were unique; and in this particular he often reminded me of John Randolff, though between often reminded me of John RANDOLPH, though between them no affinity existed. He was a Jew by birth. The generation of politicians in Spanish history, among whom he figured, must all disappear in a very few years.

GAME IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS .- Among the interesting features of the voyage of the Investigator into the Arcti regions is the quantity and description of game found by the daring explorers. The crew of the Investigator killed from the 1strof October, 1850, to the 8th of April, 1853, the following, mostly during the spring of the present year: 7 musk oxen, 110 deer, 169 hares, 486 grouse, 198 ducks, 29 geese, 2 wolves, and 4 bears; total 1,065. The musk oxen averaged 278 lbs. each, and the deer 70 lbs. The deer were found to be very wild, and the gunners had to exercise great caution to obtain a shot. The mode they adopted was the following:

"They secreted themselves in various parts of the ravines, or behind the sand hills, and listened with breathless silence until they heard the deer tap the snow off the willow with their feet in order to eat the herbage. When the air was frosty and the weather calm this tapping could be heard at a distance of about two hundred yards, and, by listening and observing minutely, the gunner easily detected the position in which his prey was located. As soon as this was correctly ascertained, a person was sent a considerable distance round the deer, and a slight noise having been made at their back they immediately ran of, probably past the gunner. It was in such instances where the chances of 'a kill' occurred. One hundred and ten deer were thus k lled; and as they will run long distances after receiving wounds, it is fair to suppose that distances after receiving wounds, it is fair to suppose that many more would have been secured if the crew had been accompanied with a brace or more of deer hounds."

The musk ox was found to be a very ferocious animal, and great danger necessarily attended an attack. In a country of fine green valleys, extensive plains, lakes, and woods, and where kindred game is found, there is a cer-tainty of finding wild fowl of every description. If Sir-John Franklin has ever reached this distant part of the globe, great hopes may reasonably be entertained of his safety, as it is not very probable that mankind could ever want in so rich a land, evidently possessing every thing

trary, the only allusion to the subject is a report, not stant, in the ninetieth year of his age.